

(b) If the parties have presented oral proposed findings at the hearing or have waived presentation of proposed findings, the Judge may at the termination of the hearing announce the decision, subject to later issuance of a written decision under paragraph (a) of this section. The Judge may in such case direct the prevailing party to prepare proposed findings, conclusions, and an order.

(c) The Judge will serve the written decision on each of the parties by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and will promptly certify to the Administrator the record, including the original copy of the decision, as complete and accurate.

(d) Unless the Judge orders a stay under § 904.272, or unless a petition for discretionary review is filed or the Administrator issues an order to review upon his/her own initiative, an initial decision becomes effective as the final administrative decision of NOAA 30 days after service, unless otherwise provided by statute or regulations.

§ 904.272 Petition for reconsideration.

Unless an order of the Judge specifically provides otherwise, any party may file a petition for reconsideration of an order or decision issued by the Judge. Such petitions must state the matter claimed to have been erroneously decided and the alleged errors or relief sought must be specified with particularity. Petitions must be filed within 20 days after the service of such order or decision. Neither the filing nor the granting of a petition for reconsideration may operate as a stay of an order or decision or its effectiveness date (including for purposes of § 904.273) unless specifically so ordered by the Judge. Within 15 days after the petition is filed, any party to the proceeding may file an answer in support or in opposition. In the Judge's discretion, the hearing may be reopened to consider matters raised in a petition that could not reasonably have been foreseen prior to issuance of the order or decision.

§ 904.273 Administrative review of decision.

(a) Subject to the requirements of this section, any party may petition

for review of an initial decision of the Judge within 30 days after the date the decision is served. The petition shall be addressed to the Administrator and filed at the following address: Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Room 5128, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

(b) Review by the Administrator of an initial decision is discretionary and is not a matter of right. A petition for review must be served upon all parties. If a party files a timely petition for discretionary review, or action to review is taken by the Administrator upon his or her own initiative, the effectiveness of the initial decision is stayed until further order of the Administrator.

(c) Petitions for discretionary review may be filed only upon one or more of the following grounds:

(1) A finding of a material fact is clearly erroneous based upon the evidence in the record;

(2) A necessary legal conclusion is contrary to law or precedent;

(3) A substantial and important question of law, policy, or discretion is involved (including the amount of the civil penalty); or

(4) A prejudicial procedural error has occurred.

(d) Each issue must be separately numbered, concisely stated, and supported by detailed citations to the record, statutes, regulations, and principal authorities. Issues of fact or law not argued before the Judge may not be raised on review unless they were raised for the first time in the initial decision, or could not reasonably have been foreseen and raised by the parties during the hearing. The Administrator will not consider new or additional evidence that is not a part of the record before the Judge.

(e) No oral argument on petitions for discretionary review will be allowed.

(f) Within 30 days after service of a petition for discretionary review, any party may file and serve an answer in support or in opposition. No further replies are allowed.

(g) If the Administrator declines to exercise discretionary review, such

order will be served on all parties personally or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and will specify the date upon which the Judge's decision will become effective as the final decision of NOAA. The Administrator need not give reasons for declining review.

(h) If the Administrator grants a petition for discretionary review, he or she will issue an order specifying issues to be briefed and a briefing schedule. Such issues may constitute one or more of the issues raised in the petition for discretionary review and/or matters the Administrator wishes to review on his or her own initiative. Only those issues specified in the order may be argued in the briefs and considered by the Administrator. No oral argument will be permitted.

(i) After expiration of the period for filing briefs under paragraph (h) of this section, the Administrator will render a written decision on the issues under review. The Administrator will transmit the decision to each of the parties by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. The Administrator's decision becomes the final administrative decision on the date it is served, unless otherwise provided in the decision.

Subpart D—Permit Sanctions and Denials

GENERAL

§ 904.300 Scope and applicability.

(a) This subpart sets forth policies and procedures governing the suspension, revocation, modification, and denial of permits for reasons relating to enforcement of the statutes cited in § 904.1(c), except for the statutes listed in paragraph (b) of this section. These reasons include nonpayment of civil penalties or criminal fines, and violations of statutes, regulations, or permit conditions. Nothing in this subpart precludes sanction or denial of a permit for reasons not relating to enforcement. As appropriate, and unless otherwise specified in this subpart, the provisions of Subparts A, B, and C apply to this subpart.

(b) Regulations governing sanctions and denials of permits issued under the

Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act (30 U.S.C. 1401 *et seq.*) appear at 15 CFR part 970; under the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9101 *et seq.*), at 15 CFR part 981.

§ 904.301 Bases for sanctions or denials.

(a) Unless otherwise specified in a settlement agreement, or otherwise provided in this subpart, NOAA may take action under this subpart with respect to any permit issued under the statutes cited in § 904.1(c). The bases for an action to sanction or deny a permit are as follows:

(1) The commission of any offense prohibited by any statute administered by NOAA, including violation of any regulation promulgated or permit condition or restriction prescribed thereunder, by the permit holder or with the use of a permitted vessel;

(2) The failure to pay a civil penalty assessed under subparts B and C of this part; or

(3) The failure to pay a criminal fine imposed or to satisfy any other liability incurred in a judicial proceeding under any of the statutes administered by NOAA.

(b) A sanction may be imposed or a permit denied under this subpart with respect to the particular permit pertaining to the offense or nonpayment, and may also be applied to any NOAA permit held or sought by the permit holder, including permits for other activities or for other vessels. Examples of the application of this policy are the following:

(1) NOAA suspends Vessel A's fishing permit for nonpayment of a civil penalty pertaining to Vessel A. The owner of Vessel A buys Vessel B and applies for a permit for Vessel B to participate in the same or a different fishery. NOAA may withhold that permit until the sanction against vessel A is lifted.

(2) NOAA revokes a Marine Mammal Protection Act permit for violation of its conditions. The permit holder subsequently applies for a permit under the Endangered Species Act. NOAA may deny the ESA application.

(3) Captain X, an officer in Country Y's fishing fleet, is found guilty of assaulting an enforcement officer. NOAA may impose a condition on the permits